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NUMBER 1

## PIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

How They Should Be Blended in Our National Life.

The Land We Love and What We Should Do For It.

A Plea For Individual and National Righteousness.

The following is the full text of the able sermon delivered before the Sergeant Post of the Grand Army of the Republics at Court Street church, Janesville, Sunday morning, July 1, 1883, by the Rev. Olin A. Curtis, pastor of the church:

*Psalm cxix.13.—Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good."*

This text is the climax of a most patriotic psalm. The inspired poet is thinking of his country, which he calls Jerusalem even more aptly than Virgil called his country Rome. Filled with the truest national spirit, the psalmist exhorts the people to love their land, to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," giving this as the first element in a basis for patriotism their personal prosperity—they shall prosper that love thee." Then follows the beautiful prayer: "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy gates." But the psalmist is not yet satisfied, so he continues: "For my brethren and companions sake I will now say, Peace be within thee." Here the emphasis is put upon philanthropy, or love for other men, as the second element in the basis; but all this is not enough. He seems to see the temple of Jehovah, "the house of the Lord our God," the place where God especially comes to man; the place where man especially comes to God; the place where men are best prepared to obtain, to endure and to practice any honorable prosperity; the place where men are best inspired to love and to help other men; he thinks of the place of this temple as closely connected with the future of the nation; he realizes how national prosperity may be used to protect and to promote the service of God; then it is that the personal and the philanthropic elements are swallowed up by the wholly and he declares that he will serve his land, because by this service he can serve his God:—"Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good."

There is, doubtless, an abundance of patriotism in our nation. Now it is time of peace, and citizens are busy with their own affairs, and there is not often any exhibit on of intense patriotic feeling. But we must not be deceived by this calm surface, for beneath it there are two elements—the national passion which sent thousands of fathers, sons and brothers down to battle and death. Before the civil war was just begun, and some bold leaders thought that the north cared more for the Union than for living and called "the dollar" time for all the white of the flag. Wendell Phillips dared with his most bitter sneer than an American could never be recruited. But when the cannon boomed at Fort Sumter, and stalwart men dropped their half-finished work and cried out: "Here is plenty of warm red blood for the nation!" at the camp, camp of loyal troops was heard everywhere; then it was discovered that beneath the calm surface there had been burning sentiment and patriotism enough to do over again the heroic deeds of Bunker Hill; then the great abolitionist was compelled to face an army of enthusiastic volunteers, and, standing under the banner, to take back his cynical words and admit that patriotism had not been "cloaked with cotton dust and cumbered with gold." Yes, yet, there is patriotism in our land. We can never doubt it as long as we can remember back to those years, those black and brilliant years of almost universal sacrifice and bravery; we can never doubt it as long as we can look into the face of a living veteran, or as long as the heart yearns toward one dead hero!

But what is the basis of our patriotism? Why do we love our country? Why should we seek her good?

Patriotism, like any other love, may begin long before it is analyzed. Charles James Fox was only ten years of age when he criticized his father's star papers because of its want of patriotism. The little patriot looked up to his father's face, then straightened himself to his full height, and smote his fist upon his swelling breast and shouted out: "Our king is stronger! Make it big! Make it English!" Yet, an analysis of patriotism or a discussion of patriotism is of value, as sooner or later all feeling should be made to be reasonable, and also as the judgment often develops and purifies the sentiment which it sanctions.

Sometimes the basis of patriotism is simply birth. One may love his land only because he was born there. What other reason, think you, could have been given by many a Greek patriot who opposed the hosts of Xerxes? This basis of birth is not, however, necessarily superficial. A man's life, as to both his person and his surroundings, is somewhat due to physical conditions closely connected with his country's geography and with his country's social and political history. It does make some difference what storms beat against his father's face and what mountains looked quietly down upon his ancestor's struggle, and what waters rippled or billowed under their ships. It does make some difference whether his forefathers were brave or cowardly; whether they were social or solitary; whether they were tolerant or tyrannical. To every true principle to the extreme of Henry Thomas Buckle would be attracted; to repel it altogether would be abominable. It is enough to say that it is reasonable to love a land because we were born there and brought, by God's providence, to its geography and its generations. In this country, however, with its extensive mingling of peoples, there cannot for centuries to come be a satisfactory basis for patriotism in birth. So the question still comes to us,—what reasons are there why we all should love and serve our common country? What should be here a basis for patriotism?

The first element in the basis may be *piety*. One may believe this to be a good land in which to work for himself. "They shall prosper that love thee," it is natural for a person to want to prosper; it is for a flower to want to blossom. The developing, flourishing instinct is deeply in humanity, and it is God-given. It is right for a man to desire home, land, comfort, wealth and education for himself or for his children. If this be true, may it not be used here as a reason for patriotism? Is there any better place to start in life? Is there any better place to succeed in life? We have plenty of land to sell and even to give away. George Bancroft, in his history of the United States, says: "The vast

less of America interfered with local attachment." That may be true, even now, but this vast territory enables us to offer to any man land and a chance for material prosperity. Is the soil of my country better adapted to agriculture? Is there anywhere a land capable of a more varied or a more abundant fruitfulness? It is hardly too much to repeat deliberately the figure of an enthusiastic American: "Put ticks the land with a hoe, and it will laugh with a harvest!" Down deeper are mineral resources, also, and in every side nature is furnishing material for the most successful work of man. If a man has wisdom and energy enough to make a home, to acquire property, to exert influence anywhere, he surely can do either or all here. If an ordinary man wishes to lift himself out of any ignoble position, if he wishes to live the largest life, to draw out all there is in him, he surely can more easily do all that here. Any man who loves and serves this land will prosper if he deserves prosperity, and God does not, for some eternal reason, interfere. But this personal element is not enough. They would be feeble patriots who cared for a land only because it was rich in opportunities for personal gain. That kind of patriotism never made a statesman or a hero. Did Lincoln, think you, bear his awful burdens for personal aggrandizement? Was that the character of his patriotism? Party friends went to him during the famous senatorial struggle and begged him to withdraw his strong opposition to slavery; to withdraw it for the sake of his own future. The noble patriot quickly replied: "I know what I have written is the truth and has been the truth for six thousand years. And I will declare it to-morrow if it jeopardizes even ruin every political prospect of my life." Did our best soldiers, think you, leave their homes and fight for more wages like hireling Hessians? Think of Reynolds at Gettysburg, shot and dying, but gasping out for the sake of his own future. The noble patriot quickly replied: "I know what I have written is the truth and has been the truth for six thousand years. And I will declare it to-morrow if it jeopardizes even ruin every political prospect of my life."

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Another, the second element in our patriotism, may be *philanthropy*. One may believe that this land is a good place to work, not merely for self, but also for other men. "For my brethren and compassionate sake, I will now say, Peace be with thee." Of all the nations this is probably the one best adapted to the working out of any beneficial reform in favor of man. We are not as yet deeply in the rut of caste and prejudice found all over the old world. Mr. Frothingham, in a recent article on "Democracy and Moral Progress," says some very severe things about the present condition of American life; but before he closes, he uses these significant words: "On any fair estimate, the emancipation of moral power, without regard to social conditions, may justly be put down as a result of the democratic idea." Not forgetting that terrible crime of slavery, and prayer is made to our father's God:— "Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King."

It is exceedingly small, if not utterly unrighteous, to deprecate the patriotism of such men as Thomas Paine or even Robert Ingersoll because the one was a deist and the other is a skeptic. If there was anything to be admired in the selfish patriotism of Bonaparte, or anything to be praised in the philanthropic patriotism of Mirabeau, then we may recognize the compatriots whose words have been uttered and whose deeds have been done for the good of themselves and others. But far, far above these or any others like them, we would put the man who loved his country and his God as incomparably the inspired poet in the psalm: the man who dared to acknowledge his God, even in the presence of all political opponents, provoked as they were at the Sabbath interruption of bolling in their convention, James A. Garfield, the man who firmly said: "Yes, this is a day of suspense, but it is also a day of prayer, and I have more faith in the prayers that will go up from Christian hearts to-day than I have in all the political tactics that will prevail at this convention."

Fellow citizens, veterans and brethren: It is Godly patriotism for which I would day most earnestly plead. There may be a personal element and a philanthropic, but these must reach a climax in the Godly. I am not so anxious that all citizens should agree to it to start, or as to any purely political question, as I am that all should believe in God and try to serve Him as patriots. In this country we are not in many things, but, in my opinion, the thing we most need is godly patriotism. Such a patriotism would give us a literature whose aim would be, not to ridicule American life, but to defend and purity and perfect what God has made peculiar to this land. Such a patriotism would inspire our children to a proper appreciation of our history and our institutions. Such a patriotism would protect our home and social circles from this constant and silly piping of foreign fashions and manners. Such a patriotism would make us brave to speak out against any national weakness and against every national sin. Such a patriotism would make us pure in our homes, earnest in our business, eager in every moral reform, and unwearied toilers for God. Such a patriotism would lift our politics out of the reach of demagogues into the realm of true statesmanship. Such a patriotism would develop heroes enough to save us in war, to bless us in peace, and to establish a nation which would be a large bright spot in this dark world.

Served this night.

"I have used *Burdock Blood Bitters* and am happy to say they have done me more good than anything yet. Send a further quantity at once." This man was a sufferer from dyspepsia for twenty years. His name is Alexander Lough, and he lives in Alpena, Mich.

sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

### A Novel Tale.

New York, July 3.—A race between Frederick Hughes' catamaran boat Jessie and Ezra Daggert's horse Boston has been arranged. The race is to be of ninety miles, for \$1,000 a side. The course of the catamaran is from the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East river, through Hell Gate and the sound, and inside of the Thimble Islands to Stony creek, Conn. The route of the horse is from Fourteenth to East Twenty-fourth street, through Central park, along the Boston post road to New Rochelle, and thence to Stony creek by Stamford, Bridgeport, and New Haven. The horse is to go by wagon, and is to have no running mate.

LAST.—The race between the horse Boston and the catamaran resulted in a victory for the latter, beating the horse about three hours. The owner of the horse has been arrested by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Some Doubt the Bible.

And the motives of its authors, but none

who have used them doubt the efficacy of *Burdock Blood Bitters*. This splendid blood tonic is without a peer. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Brother Kills His Invalid Sister,

Then Takes His Own Life With the Same Weapon.

Sad Account of a New York Tragedy.—One of Uncle Sam's Officers in Striped Clothes—Mysterious Murder.

New York, July 3.—The Ferris and Seaman families are among the oldest and most respected residents of Westchester county. The Ferris homestead was built in 1750, and eight generations of the family have lived there. The farm comprises 200 acres. It is on Thayer's neck, about two miles south of Westchester village and opposite the grounds of Jacob Lorillard. The Ferrises intermarried with the Semans of Newburgh, and for five years the families have been living together at the homestead. They were: Mr. Valentine Seaman, 81 years of age; his wife; a daughter, Fannie Livingston Seaman, 28 years of age; William Livingston Ferris, a brother of Mr. Seaman; Mrs. Anna Ferris, a sister-in-law, and her daughter Annie. Mr. Seaman had five sons—Vernon Seaman, No. 61; Broadway; John Seaman, now in China; Linley Seaman, a real estate dealer in this city; Dr. L. J. Seaman, chief of the medical staff of the charity hospital on Blackwell's island; and William Kelley Seaman, chief engineer of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron company, at Stamford, Pa. On Sunday Dr. L. J. Seaman, Linley Seaman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., took the mail train from Harlen and went to the village of Westchester, whence they drove over to the homestead. William Seaman, the youngest son, was probably on the same train, but his brothers did not see him. He got off at West Farms.

Baraboo, Wis., July 3.—While William Thielow, who resides about half a mile off the Redbury road, in Excelsior township, was returning from a neighbor's with his washing and some provisions, he was fatally shot within a few rods of his house. Three pistol shots were heard, but nothing serious was thought till the body was found with the skull crushed in one bullet in the head and one in the breast, either of which would have proved fatal. The murdered man was a bachelor about 70 years old, lived alone, and was supposed to have considerable money about his house. The front door of his house was found locked and the back door partly open. An old chest was broken open, and between the straw tick and feather ticks of his bed was found a bag made of heavy ducking with a packing string. It was open and empty. The house showed unmistakable signs of having been thoroughly ransacked. When found he was lying beside the road, and both his brains and part of his bowels were scattered on the ground.

Miss Fanny Seaman was not well that morning and did not leave her bed. When the family sat down to dinner at 1 o'clock the maid carried a bowl of soup to her, and then went back down stairs. Soon afterward the family heard two smothered reports and something fell heavily in the room above. Dr. Seaman told the servant to go upstairs and see what had fallen in Miss Fanny's room. A moment later the girl returned excitedly, called Dr. Seaman out, and told him to go upstairs. He entered his sister's room. She was lying back on the pillows in her bed and blood was flowing from a pistol shot wound in her forehead over the right eye. She was quite dead. By her side was a prayer book, a Bible, and a volume of Goethe. On the floor, at the foot of the bed, lay the body of a well-dressed young man, face downward, and blood was flowing from a pistol shot wound in her forehead over the right eye. She was quite dead. By her side was a prayer book, a Bible, and a volume of Goethe. 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# THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

No crop should be grown which leaves the soil permanently poorer, or in other words, which does not pay enough over and above cost of growing to maintain fertility.—*Chicago Journal*.

—Idlewild: Two cups of flour, one cup of Indian meal, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half of soda, one cup of sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, one coffee cup of milk or water, one or two eggs; make stiff as cake.—*Telegraph*.

—Shams intended to be used upon sham-lifters will work better and last longer if very little starch is used. They should be made square and of such a size that when the inner edges touch in the center the outer edges will be even with the bed posts.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in turning under corn stubble by spring plowing. It is greatly lessened, by passing a heavy drag over the field, when as the roots are loosened by frost the butts are tipped over. The gain to the oat and barley crop following will more than pay the expense.—*N. Y. Post*.

—That oft discussed question of feeding stock may be summarized in a few words. Let the feed be good, and the amount depend upon the age, condition, objects in view and amount of exercise. Feed with great regularity and let there be a variety, remembering that in the young animal flesh, strength and fat are to be formed.—*Chicago Herald*.

—Horses kept in a close stable, especially if underground, are apt to suffer from sore eyes, caused by the ammonia from their urine. A little lime plaster or gypsum scattered in the stables will absorb this ammonia and save its valuable fertilizing properties. Diluted sulphur acid will do the same, but is not so convenient as the gypsum.—*N. Y. Herald*.

—The *Drivers' Journal* says that with all the dangers from disease, hog-raising, though it requires more labor, is really the most profitable business which farmers can engage in where corn is a sure crop. It is surprising, also, how many farmers there are who seem to wholly ignore the fact that any other food than dry corn is suitable for swine when it is within their power to keep such stock half or two-thirds of the year on food not nearly so expensive.

—Difficulty of churning may be caused by the feed, no doubt, and the cow may also be at fault. There will very often be a difference in time of the churning of the cream of any two cows; and if a cow is given the so-called condiment powder which contain antimony, sulphur, sulphur and other drugs, this will affect the cream. The most common cause of difficulty of getting butter is the too low temperature of the cream, which should not be lower than sixty-five degrees when it goes into the churn. A cow that is in good health needs no powders of any kind except a handful of salt twice a week in her feed, and if the feeding is always the same and regular, and the milk and cream are not kept too cold, there will rarely be any trouble in the churning.—*Continental Magazine*.

The "Why" in Vegetable Cookery.

Why should beans never be put into cold water to soak, as is often recommended? Because all the nutritious portion of the bean is extracted by the process. They should be washed in warm water, then in cold, be tied loosely in a cloth, be put into boiling water with a spoonful of dripping and a little salt in it, and be kept boiling for four hours. They are then excellent if served with gravy, and not with melted butter. They serve as garnish around roast mutton or beef, and are excellent eating served whole or as a puree. To make the latter, when the beans are done throw them instantly into cold water, when the skins will slip off. Rub the beans through a colander, and mix a lump of butter with them. A little stock, or milk, or cream is excellent mixed in.

Why should plenty of fast boiling water be used in boiling vegetables, potatoes excepted? Because the greater the body of boiling water the greater the heat. If only a little water is used the whole affair soon cools, and the vegetables become tough, so much so that no length of time will render them otherwise. Broccoli sprouts in April, if properly cooked by boiling them for eight minutes in boiling water, will be eaten as marrow, but, if not properly done, hours will not cook them.

Why should onions be always cut in round and very thin rings? Because the fibre is thus cut across, and in so cutting them, whether for frying or for making sauce, they are rendered very tender when cooked. With turnips and carrots it is just the same; neither of the three should be split or cut in any other way.

Why should parsley never be boiled with soda—only boiling water and salt? Because parsley, having no oil in it, would be spoiled with soda and all flavor would be extracted. All parsley should be picked free from the stem, be put into plenty of boiling water with salt and in summer be boiled only one minute, and in winter two minutes and be strained and chopped on the back of a plate. If only a little water is used in boiling it, the water becomes brown and the parsley tough and ill-flavored.

Why should vinegar be always cut in round and very thin rings? Because the fibre is thus cut across, and in so cutting them, whether for pickling or trimming. For older ladies the bonnet is of similar shape but with fuller, higher velvet puffing, and an sashette, or darker and larger flowers, with sometimes a beaded or embroidered crown, and richly-colored cashmere lace. The neck is plainly dressed, with the newest rim visible of plaited lace or lace, or a linen collar.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

PICK. HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER.  
UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.  
PROF. SAMUEL H. DICKSON, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says: "Prof. Horsford's preparations for making bread, biscuits and cakes, are becoming universally known and appreciated."

Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong? If you continue feeling miserable and good for nothing you only yourself to blame, for Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you. Iron and cinchona are the principal ingredients. It is a certain cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, weakness, kidney lung and heart affection. Try it if you desire to be healthy, robust and strong, and experience its remarkable curative qualities.

Mrs. J. F. Paddock, EAST DELAWARE, Wis., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and think it a good medicine." Good Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and Examine Our Stock.

Diastrophus, nervous people, "out of sorts"; GOLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF will cure. Take no other. Of druggists.

## Black Dresses.

Notwithstanding the prediction that colored dresses would be worn almost to the exclusion of black, there is still evident a partiality for black fabrics for both rich and simple toilettes, and most ladies, whether young, old, or middle-aged, provide themselves with one or two black dresses. The repelled silks are considered most stylish for these; Sienna, ottoman silk, and gros grain find equal favor, and are used with the plain large reps and also with unique brocaded and stamped patterns of linked rings, three in a group, large blocks, arabesques, fruits, and shaded balls. The more conservative dressmakers, however, say that satin merveilleux is as largely used as it was last season, because ladies are afraid to trust for service to repelled silks that are still apt to grow "shiny," although they are much less adulterated than formerly. For street suits to be worn with small mantles these black silk or satin dresses are made almost as simple as if fashioned by a tailor. The basque is short and severely plain, with some position plattings in the back, and a plaited plastron, or some ornaments of passementerie or of lace between the throat and the top of the busts. The over-skirt is a deep apron or a short one, as best suits the figure, and its edges are concealed if short, or simply faced if long. If the wearer is short of stature the lower skirt is in lengthwise plaits, either three or five wide triple box plaits falling down the front and side gores, with only a narrow plaiting all around, or else there may be a soft bagging puff around the hips with long single box plaits falling below it on all but the back widths, where there are two breadths of drapery arranged to droop in wing-like points. If the dress is worn by a tall person, the figure is apparently shortened by trimmings that pass around the skirt; for instance there are three bias gathered bourees, on each of which are three rows of velvet ribbon, and there are crosswise plaited puffs on the front and sides; these puffs may be of different widths, two being very deep, with two narrow shirred puffs at the foot of each, and at the top around the hips is the soft vertugadin puff.

Another style for those of medium height has the back foundation skirt covered with two deep gathered valances of black satin Surah, in each of which are three deep tucks, for all materials, no matter how rich, are now folded into tucks; across the front and sides are two satin plattings bordered with passementerie or with a band of brocaded ottoman silk, and above these is a full wrinkled drapery of a breadth of the satin drawn across with its edges concealed. For such skirts a plain black silk Jersey will make a stylish corsage, and may be completed by a notched collar of the same, or a collar and cuffs of jet, small jet buttons, and a sash bow, or else a regular sash of satin ribbon that is watered on the wrong side; for a still more dressy suit this Jersey may be beaded all over and trimmed with lace frills and rich fringe of large jets and cherries in the way described last week. Small buttons, either in bullet or coin shape, of plain crocheted silk, or else the berry buttons covered with small beads, remain in favor for all such dresses. Another feature that accommodates itself to both the slender and the stout is the plastron or vest of the basque; for this chest there is a Breton plastron set in of shirred and plaited satin merveilleux made in one piece—not separated in the middle—with two standing trills around the neck; there may be passementerie ornaments on each side of this, or else the silk of the basque is cut away from the lining to form two bold curves on each side and below, and its edges are finished with a piping fold or thick cord and made to fall on the plastron. If the whole waist is too tight, there is a plaited and shirred vest instead of a plastron, and this vest falls in a puff below the waist line. For plump round figures the silk or satin basque may be as plain in front as Jersey, though with the postillon plaiting for finishing the back, and the trimming is flat passementerie, or else a smooth vest of netted jet.

The panelled skirts and those with loose long plaits are much used for stout figures, and there are now double plaited flounces on each side to form side panels, while the front breadth has only a few loose plaits its entire length. The demi-poumisse with basque front and princess back is liked with the skirts just described, and a princess effect is now given to the back of plain round basques by hooking the drapery of the over-skirt upon the middle and side forms a few inches below the waist. The plainest of the dresses described above are seen on bright days on the Fifth Avenue or at church, with a very simple jacket of black or blue cloth in tailor style or in Jersey shape, or else with a short mantlet of the silk or of camel's hair scarcely more than a scarf in depth, enriched by full plattings of French lace, with loops of ribbon or pendant jet ornaments amid the lace. The bonnet with these is also very simple; if worn by a young lady, it is a small round-crown capote of lustrous black, cream white or colored straw, with a velvet puff on all its edges, and a cluster or full wreath of small and light-colored flowers, usually of cream white or pinkish-white tiny blossoms in preference to the larger daisies or artichokes; close English turbanas are also appropriate with velvet on the brim, and either small tips or else flowers for trimming. For older ladies the bonnet is of similar shape but with fuller, higher velvet puffing, and an sashette, or darker and larger flowers, with sometimes a beaded or embroidered crown, and richly-colored cashmere lace. The neck is plainly dressed, with the newest rim visible of plaited lace or lace, or a linen collar.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

—A few miles from Corvallis, on the Little Colorado River, a petrified forest has been discovered. The petrified stumps, limbs and whole trees lie about on all sides. The action of the waters for hundreds of years has gradually washed away the high hills roundabout, and the trees that once covered the high table lands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which are broken and scattered over a surface of 500 acres. There are numerous blocks or trunks of this petrified wood that have the appearance of having been cut down by the woodman's ax, and the chips are thrown around on the ground so that one instinctively picks them up as he would in the log camps of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia Record*.

—Chinese labor is about to be introduced into Brazil. Twenty thousand indentured laborers are to be landed at Rio, at a cost of little over \$2 a head. They will be paid seventeen pesos a day, out of which they will ultimately provide their own food. The ultimate importation into Brazil of from 400,000 to 500,000 Chinese is anticipated.

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## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

No crop should be grown which leaves the soil permanently poorer, or in other words, which does not pay enough over and above cost of growing to maintain fertility.—*Chicago Journal*.

—Idlewild: Two cups of flour, one cup of Indian meal, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half of soda, one cup of sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, one coffee cup of milk or water, one or two eggs; make stiff as cake.—*Telegraph*.

—Shams intended to be used upon sham-lifters will work better and last longer if very little starch is used. They should be made square and of such a size that when the inner edges touch in the center the outer edges will be even with the bed posts.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in turning under corn stubble by spring plowing. It is greatly lessened, by passing a heavy drag over the field, when as the roots are loosened by frost the butts are tipped over. The gain to the oat and barley crop following will more than pay the expense.

—That oft discussed question of feeding stock may be summarized in a few words. Let the feed be good, and the amount depend upon the age, condition, objects in view and amount of exercise.

Feed with great regularity and let there be a variety, remembering that in the young animal flesh, strength and fat are to be formed.—*Chicago Herald*.

—Horses kept in a close stable, especially if underground, are apt to suffer from sore eyes, caused by the ammonia from their urine. A little lime plaster or gypsum scattered in the stables will absorb this ammonia and save its valuable fertilizing properties. Diluted sulphur acid will do the same, but is not so convenient as the gypsum.—*N. Y. Herald*.

—The *Drivers' Journal* says that with all the dangers from disease, hog-raising, though it requires more labor, is really the most profitable business which farmers can engage in where corn is a sure crop. It is surprising, also, how many farmers there are who seem to wholly ignore the fact that any other food than dry corn is suitable for swine when it is within their power to keep such stock half or two-thirds of the year on food not nearly so expensive.

—Difficulty of churning may be caused by the feed, no doubt, and the cow may also be at fault. There will very often be a difference in time of the churning of the cream of any two cows;

and if a cow is given the so-called condiment powder which contain antimony, sulphur, sulphur and other drugs, this will affect the cream.

The most common cause of difficulty of getting butter is the too low temperature of the cream, which should not be lower than sixty-five degrees when it goes into the churn. A cow that is in good health needs no powders of any kind except a handful of salt twice a week in her feed,

and if the feeding is always the same and regular, and the milk and cream are not kept too cold, there will rarely be any trouble in the churning.—*Continental Magazine*.

The "Why" in Vegetable Cookery.

Why should beans never be put into cold water to soak, as is often recommended? Because all the nutritious portion of the bean is extracted by the process.

We can fit many that weigh 300, or buy two years old, out of the same stock of goods, and have got

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF Ladies' and Gent's GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES! EVER BROUGHT TO JANESEVILLE, INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED HOWARD, ELGIN, WALTHAM & SPRINGFIELD AND MANY OTHER MAKES.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

WE INVITE YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

F. C. COOK & CO., OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, JANESEVILLE.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF Ladies' and Gent

**MISCELLANEOUS.****THE GAZETTE.****RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

Chicago &amp; North Western.

Trains at Janesville Station.

GOING NORTH. Depart.

Day Express..... 12:40 P.M. 12:45 P.M.

Paid in Advance..... 8:45 A.M. 8:45 P.M.

GOTO SOUTH. Arrive. Depart.

12:50 P.M. 12:55 P.M.

Paid in Advance..... 8:45 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

ATON BRANCH.

Arrive.

12:25 P.M.

From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit\*. 12:25 P.M.

From Chicago, Rockford, Beloit, Madison, Winona and Dakota points. 8:55 P.M.

From Chicago, Beloit, also Madison, Winona and Dakota points. 1:45 A.M.

From Madison, St. Paul, Sioux City and Dakot. 9:30 P.M.

From Beloit. 8:40 P.M.

Depart.

For Chicago, Rockford and Beloit\*. 9:25 A.M.

For Madison, Winona, Dakota, and St. Paul. 1:45 P.M.

For Chicago and Beloit. 2:30 A.M.

For Beloit. 6:45 P.M.

\*Daily.

\*(Daily except Monday.)

\*(Daily except Saturday.)

All other trains daily except Sunday.

W. H. HUGGETT, Gen'l. Sales.

General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Beloit, Rockford, Elgin, Chicago and East. 10:50 A.M.

For Milwaukee, Chicago and East. 1:30 P.M.

For Rock Island, Council Bluffs, and all points in southwest. 1:50 A.M.

For Brodhead, Monroe, Mineral Point, and Platteville. 5:15 P.M.

For Brodhead, Albany and Monroe. 5:30 P.M.

For Madison, Portage, La Crosse, etc. 10:45 A.M.

For Winona, Prior Lake, Chaska, St. Paul, Sioux City and Dakota points. 4:45 P.M.

Depart.

TRAIN ARRIVE.

From Beloit, Rockford, Elgin, Chicago and east. 3:25 A.M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago, and east. 3:50 P.M.

From Rock Island, Council Bluffs, and all southwest points. 4:15 P.M.

From Brodhead, Monroe, Mineral Point, and Platteville. 5:10 A.M.

From Madison, Portage, La Crosse, etc. 10:50 A.M.

From Winona, Prior Lake, Chaska, St. Paul, Sioux City and Dakota points. 3:45 P.M.

W. H. NOTES, Gen'l. Sales.

A. F. CARPENTER, Gen'l. Sales.

Bee-Keeping for Farmers.

Upon looking over one of our bee publications not long ago, I noted these words: "There are very few farmers who do not keep hogs, sheep, cattle, horses and poultry. All these are necessary to the farm and to make the occupation safe and certain. The addition of the apiculture is just as important as the keeping of the varieties of stock mentioned, and the farm is hardly complete without it." If the above is the truth—and I believe it is—the question arises why is it that not one farmer in twenty keeps even one colony of bees to secure the honey allowed to go to waste from not having the bees to gather it. Is it not just as bad to let this honey, secreted by the abundant flora of the farm, go to waste, as it would be to allow a field of pasture to thus waste for want of stock to consume it? I believe it is so to be, but how eagerly we see the farmer gather every ear of grain, securing stock enough to consume the grass from his pasture, and husbanding all the products accruing from the farm, except the honey which is allowed to go to waste as far as he is concerned. Each farmer might keep bees enough at least to supply his own table with this luscious sweet, but there are very few who do it. The reason of all this neglect in my opinion, is that farmers as a class are not willing to bestow upon the bees the time they require; hence a failure is almost certain. These failures being known in the neighborhood, others are deterred from making a trial.

How patiently we see the average farmer care for his stock, feeding his cows three times a day for seven months out of the year, and milking the same twice a day for nearly ten months, getting little more for his butter and milk than he could have got for the produce the cow consumed if it had been disposed of in the shape of hay and grain sold or pasture rented. But let this same person buy a swarm of bees which is capable of giving as good as, if not greater returns than a cow, if given the same care and attention, and ten chances to one he will put it in some chance to him to put it in some out-of-the-way place, not go near it once a month, let it go into winter quarters with little or no prospect of its surviving, and then declare bee-keeping does not pay. Others who have a little more thought regarding them will probably attend to their wants till the hurry of harvest comes on, and then, just when the bees need the most care, turn them entirely, allowing swarms to go to the woods and the bees to lie idle for want of surplus receipts in which to store the honey which is being secreted plentifully at the time. But no matter how much the hurry or how great the pressure of business, the hogs are fed, and the cows are milked, while the poor bees are left to care for themselves. I wish we might see a new era dawning among our farmers regarding this branch of rural industry, seeing it placed where it should be upon an equal footing with any other branch of farming.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

—A colony of Mennonites have located in the southwestern portion of Marion County, Washington Territory.

A Recommendation.

Old Si was asked by one of our merchants:

"Si, do you know a darky by the name of Davis?"

"Sis' Davis wid the red eye dat got burn'd in the powder sploshin'."

"Yes, he's the man."

"Well, I kno' his name."

"He's re liable."

"Gin' will, but it pend moughty on de business dat he's 'gaged in at de time!"

"What business would he suit best in as a porter?"

"Well, ter tell ye de statl-food, unsophisticated trule, dar's one place whar dat nigger coul' wuk a ez beez' ez' ez day—an' dat's ez porter in er real-state sto! In da case the o'er'nud be liable to find de properry allus jes' wat he lef' hit!"

The gentleman named Davis was not engaged.—Georgia Major.

—Lieutenant Schwatka says that the Esquimaux's reindeer clothing is the only apparel for the Arctic explorer, and that without it he can scarcely hope survive the extreme cold.

Three Away \$3.50.

"Troubled with asthma for eight years. Not quite two bottles of Thomas' Eddie's Spelling Oil cured me completely, after spending over \$300 worth the shortest benefit." This is what August Trulver, of Tyrone, Pa., says.

Sold by Palmer and Sherrill &amp; Co.

Generally.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be had, free, short weight, also in packages of two, four, six, eight, twelve, sixteen, or二十四 pounds. Sold out in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Special Study for Years.

Dr. F. B. BREWER,

Has made Chronic Diseases of the

Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,

Liver, Kidneys, Nerves

and Blood.

A special treatment for years. He is a honest, ignorant pretender, but an educated physician, seeking to do good, by devoting his talent and energies to the treatment of a class of invalids that have been with him a long and patient study. To be able to treat successfully chronic diseases, it requires that a physician should be well educated and thoroughly acquainted with medicine generally. He should give his entire time to their study, be thorough in his investigations and have a wide and extensive knowledge of the art, before he can claim to do any more than any well educated physician can do, who devotes his whole time to the study and treatment of chronic diseases exclusively, and can do so for years.

Dr. F. B. BREWER, of Rockford, Ill.

Dr. F. B. Brower will be at Janesville, Myers house, Saturday the 11th of July.

RICH &amp; SILBER.

AND CLOAKS.

AND SUITS

FOR LADIES, MISSES, &amp; CHILDREN

We begin our semi-annual inventory on the 2d and 4th days previous to that time, to reduce our stock to the lowest possible point, and have a view thereof marked down our entire stock, of

Cloaks, Dalmans, JACK-

ETS, SUITS and other

Garments.

TO AND BELOW COST!

Walking Jackets..... \$1.25, worth \$8.00

Jersey Jackets..... 5.00, worth 9.00

Odd Dalmans..... 5.50, worth 10.00

Silk Mantillas..... 7.00, worth 12.00

Gingham Suits..... 2.25, worth 4.00

Gingham Suits..... 3.75, worth 5.00

White Suits..... 3.00, worth 5.00

And now is the time to purchase while our goods can be bought at season at nominal price.

RICH &amp; SILBER,

415 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE Calligraph THE BEST WRITING MACHINE. F. C. GRANT, AGENT, Janesville, Wis.

junkdawm

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# THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

The Daily and Weekly Gazette can be found at the bookstores of James Sutherland & Sons, and R. W. King's.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

For feather-beds, pillows and bedding go to Sanborn & Cannier's.

WANTED.—By man and wife with no children, a few rooms suitable for housekeeping, in private house. Address lock box 292, P. O.

Fourth of July flags, very cheap, at the Chicago store.

Dyspepsia, nervous people, "out of sorts," GOLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF will cure. Take no other. Of druggists.

For SALE—A three spring, jump seat, sunshade, at a bargain. Enquire of C. E. Kanow.

Kate Greenway salts and peppers, at Wheelock's. Boys are salts, girls peppers—lots of novelties.

Chambrays and Scotch gingham 10 and 12 cents per yard at Chicago store.

Archie Reid has a black silk for \$1.50 per yard that beats anything in the city, only a few pieces of it, see it before it is closed out.

Laces, embroideries, collars, and fobs at lower prices than ever at the Chicago store.

Dumock & Hayner may now be found on the ground floor, next door east of the Rock county national bank.

Janesville, July 2, 1883.

M. C. Smith will put on sale Monday morning, July 2, 200 dozen plain centered hemstitched colored bordered linen handkerchiefs at 12½ cents, the best bargain ever shown in this city, they beat any last week's sole and that is unnecessary; also 100 dozen towels this day received from 10 to 20 cents, the best bargain ever seen in this city.

Men's and boys' clothing and hats at hot weather prices at Chicago store.

Hanchett & Sheldon are selling lots of the Monarch oil stoves. They are unquestionably the best.

Table linens, dress goods and parasols booming at Chicago store.

Hanchett & Sheldon will sell Alaska and perfection refrigerators at cost.

N. K. Brown's Essence granger at Prentice & Evanson's, opposite postoffice.

New hats and flowers at Mattie McCullagh & Co's.

Ladies—do not take our word for it but come and see for yourself that we have got the most elegant line of muslin and Nainsook embroideries and insertions of any house in the city.

J. W. Boswick's & Sons.

We have on hand a few baby carriages that we are anxious to sell.

SANBORN & CANNIER.

FOUND AT LAST—The place to have your old furniture repaired and upholstered and mattresses renovated, is at R. H. Morris', opposite Myers opera house.

Those intending to paint should not fail to use the old reliable rubber paint, the best in the market. Sold only by Palmer & Stevens.

A basket of kittens given with every dollar's worth of goods at Heimstreet's.

John Moagan has misses, school shoes in button for \$1.25 a pair.

Croft & Whiton keep fruit syrups for soda water also Saratoga water by the glass.

Choice and elegant assortment of parasols at reduced prices. McKey & Bro.

A great variety of shades in ready mixed paints of the very best quality. Call and get a can at Stearns & Baker's.

Pure Paris green at Heimstreet's.

For Sale.

Three very desirable residence lots about 40x132, on North Jackson street adjoining E. G. Filled. Also two lots in rear of same about 60x132 on North Franklin street.

DUMOCK & HAYNER,  
Smith & Juckmatt's block.

For custom made parlor suits, patent rockers, easy chairs, and lounges at reasonable prices, go to R. H. Morris, East Milwaukee street.

If you wish to see something beautiful go to Boswick & Sons and examine the muslin embroideries just received by them.

M. C. Smith will sell carpets next week cheaper than ever before sold in this country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by Prentice & Evanson, opposite the postoffice.

New handsome lemonade sets at Wheelock's; also lemon squeezers, straws, ice cream sets, and six pretty goblets for 25 cents.

Carpets, McKey & Bro. always did have, always will have and now the largest stock, the finest line, and the lowest prices on carpets in the city.

A drum given with every 50 cents worth of goods at Heimstreet's.

Read Green & Rice's new ad. It won't hurt you and may do you good.

W. H. Ashcraft keeps on hand all sizes of the Jackson refrigerator which by a recent trial proved the best.

Paris green, warranted strictly pure, at Palmer & Stevens' drugstore.

Thomas' Electro Oil, sold and warranted by Prentice & Evanson, druggists.

Dunbar's celebrated Bethesda water Stearns & Baker sole agents.

The best cigars, wines, whiskies, and liquors of all kinds at Croft & Whiton's.

McKey & Bro. are selling more dress goods and silk at lower prices than any house in Southern Wisconsin.

## No Paper To-morrow.

That all connected with the Gazette Printing company may have an opportunity to celebrate the Fourth of July, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

## Broadway.

—Visit the opera house this evening —No criminal business in the municipal court to-day.

—Postoffice will be open July 4th from 8 to 9 a. m., and 2 to 3 p. m.

—Mr. R. M. Hollister is confined to his home, in the third ward, by sickness.

—There will be amusements for all to-morrow, and they will be kept going all day.

—The indications are that Janesville will have a rousing old-time celebration to-morrow.

—The fire works have arrived, and there will be a grand pyrotechnic display to-morrow evening.

—Mayor St. John has appointed Patrick Cavanaugh special police for the picnic grounds to-morrow.

—Prizes will be awarded in all the above games.

In the evening, the Vokes company will give an entertainment in the open house.

The Rifles' armory will be the scene of a happy dancing party, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, for the benefit of the Sisters of St. Joseph's convent. The society will do all in their power to suitably entertain those who favor them with a call. Anderson's band will discourse the music.

There will be fun and amusements of every kind.

There will also be a grand display of fireworks and illuminations in the evening.

## The Funeral of the Late J. M. Hazelton.

The funeral of the late J. M. Hazelton, city treasurer, took place at his late residence on South Jackson street this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. There was a large gathering of the friends of the deceased, the Mayor, common council and city officers attending in a body. Oriental Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, of which the deceased was a member, also attended the funeral service. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. Rev. W. F. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. J. W. Sanderson, conducted the funeral service. The song service was rendered by a quartet composed of Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Moseley, George K. Colling and Clarence L. Clark. At the conclusion of the solemn services at the house, the remains were taken to Oak Hill cemetery, and laid at rest. The bearers were Messrs. M. U. Smith, J. B. Doe, M. S. Priehard, F. S. Eldred, A. H. Sheldon and John J. R. Pease.

## The Common Council.

A special meeting of the common council was held in the city hall last evening, at which Mayor St. John presided, all the aldermen being present except Alderman Keynon, Mardock, Palmer and Smith.

The meeting was called for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the council to attend the funeral of the late J. M. Hazelton, city treasurer.

Ald. Potter moved that the city council and city officers attend the funeral in a body. Adopted.

Ald. Potter was appointed to secure carriages for the members of the council and city officers.

On motion of Ald. Daly, a committee consisting of Ald. Daly, Ald. Potter, Buchholz and the city Attorney Hyzer, was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to be presented at the next meeting of the council.

Chief Engineer Croft, of the fire department, was instructed to drop the flag of the city hall, and hang the same at half-mast over the city hall.

The council and officers were requested to meet at the common council rooms at three o'clock, this afternoon.

The council adjourned.

## BUYING AND SELLING.

### Transfer of Rock County Real Estate.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the office of Mr. Chas. J. Valentine, Register of Deeds, during the past week:

FIRST DIVISION.  
Lieutenant N. A. Newman, Marshal.  
Catholic Church Bani.

Col. W. B. Britton and staff, First Reg't W. N. G. Bower City Bldg, Captain J. D. LeGrauge, Jacksonville Guard, Capt. C. F. Girs.

SECOND DIVISION.  
Charles Atwood, Marshal.  
Drum Corps.

W. H. Sergeant Post, G. A. R., with Tableau Car, Catholic A. K. E. Society.

THIRD DIVISION.  
A. M. Valentine, Marshal.  
Bower City Band.

Officers of the Day, Orator, Reader, Common Council and Committee of Arrangements and Distinguished Strangers in Carrington.

FOURTH DIVISION.  
Rex Maynes with his Culinary place.

Trade Tabernacle in Decorated Wagons, Citizens in Carrington.

### FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession under the direction of the chief marshal will form on South Jackson street, the right resting on Holmes.

The second division will form on Holmes, the right resting on Jackson.

The third division will form on School, the right resting on Jackson.

The fourth division will form on Pleasant, the right resting on High, and will join the grand column at that point.

### LINE OF MARCH.

The procession will move at ten o'clock a. m.

The line of March will be up Jackson to Center, up Center to High, up High to Milwaukee, down Milwaukee to Main, down Main to the grand stand in the court house park.

Assistant marshals will see that their respective divisions are promptly in line ready to join the main column as it moves past their right.

The city marshal with a squad of police, will move in advance of the procession to see that the line of march is kept clean for the advance of the column.

By order Committee of Arrangements,

J. B. Whiting,  
Chief Marshal.

### How Two Southerners General Meet Next July.

It is unknown now just what the Cuban plotters said when he saw in the newspapers of the Ever Faithful Isle that his ticket, No. 71,189, had drawn \$75,000 in the 16th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, May 5th. The next drawing (the 17th) will take place on Tuesday, July 10th, when \$265,500 will be scattered under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jebel A. Early, of Va. Any information to that effect will be given to the public.

We understand that a little daughter of Mr. Bowditch was bitten yesterday afternoon by a dog. If there is an ordinance regulating the running at large of dogs, it should be enforced. The streets are full of unmuzzled curs, worthless, even to their owners, and all dogs found running about unmuzzled ought to be put out of the way.

The report in the city this afternoon, that Mr. Simon Strauss, the insurance agent, of Hanover, was suffering from hydrocephalus, could not be traced to any reliable source. Such a report had been received at the headquarters of Messrs. Dimock & Playner, but while they admit that insurance men are liable to such attacks, they have no reliable information from Mr. Strauss, and the report is treated as a hoax.

To-night and to-morrow night, the Vokes combination will give two performances at the open house.

The musical comedy they will present, is something that has attracted large audiences everywhere. It is wholesome fun from beginning to end, and laughter from first to last. No one should fail to beat and Fred Vokes, the leader of the celebrated family bearing his name. He is not only supremely good, but the company is one of signal ability.

The funeral of the late Miles H. Dieckerman was held at the family residence on Academy street yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. M. G. Hodge, of the Baptist church, and Rev. W. F. Brown, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Mrs. J. W. St. John, Miss Emma Josslyn, Charles Clark and Clarence L. Clark rendered the song service. After the solemn services were concluded at the house, the remains were taken to Oak Hill cemetery for interment. The following gentleman acted as bearer.—Messrs. Charles Curtis James C. Moore, Beaumont Dr. Forrest, Ed. Horne, John Gowdy and C. L. Rose. The services were largely attended by sympathizing friends.

N. G.—C. T. Winslow.

V. G.—W. H. Burgess.

I. S.—George Hunt.

Treas.—Volney Atwood.

R. S. N. G.—W. H. Grove.

L. S. N. G.—A. Dewey.

R. S. Y. G.—George Phillips.

L. S. V. G.—Chas. Rosier.

R. S. S.—S. B. Kenyon.

L. S. S.—C. H. Cield.

I. G.—George Sykes.

G. O.—Jerome Howland.

John Monaghan has just received a lot of new styles of Ludlow fine shoes for the fourth.

Paris green, hellebore and insect powder, at Prentice & Evanson's drugstore.

McKey & Bro. are selling more dress goods and silk at lower prices than any house in Southern Wisconsin.

## Personal.

—Ex-Sheriff H. L. Skavlen expects to start for Dakota in a day or two, with a car load of horses for that market.

Miss Mata E. Ordway, of Chicago, is visiting the family of Mr. A. W. Baldwin, and will remain here during the week.

—Prof. W. D. Parker, of the River Falls normal school, is in the city to-day, to attend the funeral of the late J. M. Hazelton.

—Mr. Ben. Grove, of Chicago, is in the city on visit, and will remain here until next Friday. His meeting with success in teaching vocal music.

—Mr. Frank L. Barrows, of Ford du Lac, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Barrows, is in the city to spend the Fourth and see our fair.

—From the State Journal of Monday:

"Mr. John Zeisinger, formerly a popular passenger conductor, whose gun was between Madison and Milwaukee, and who now occupies the position of train-dispatcher at Baraboo, has been made the recipient of a fine gold watch by his old friends on the Milwaukee branch."

—Colonel E. W. Keyes, of Madison, and Mr. Frank A. Flower, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, of this state, were between Madison and Milwaukee, and who now occupies the position of train-dispatcher at Baraboo, has already ruptured the Democratic party, and he has got the spoils element of the Republican party with him, and they mean to follow him.